

PRESCRIPTION FREE!
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excessive Masturbation.

The People's Press.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. A. S. Merriam will address the people at the following times and places:

Winston, Saturday, October 5th.
Dobson, Sunday, Tuesday Oct. 8.
All are cordially invited to come and hear him, as he will discuss the issues of the day fairly and ably.

BUTTER. the best, only 20 cts a pound.

10 FREIGHT cars stood coupled at the depot over Sunday.

WINSTON is agitating a bucket company organization.

GREEN peaches and water melons are becoming scarcer and scarcer.

BROTHER MATHEW, of the *Sentinel*, is at his post again.

Cool nights are upon us, and the first frosts of autumn high at hand.

DIEDRICK TAVIS has returned from his trip to the "Faderland."

LAST Wednesday and Thursday we experienced the equinoctial storm.

WINSTON's colored population, like the leaves, come and go with the summer.

LATE TOBACCO croppers are getting uneasy about early frosts, and well they may.

BREWES, gross, average from 3 to 4 cts. a pound. When slaughtered, 5 to 12 cts.

JEWELRY, the short-hand writer, has been teaching his art in Concord, the *Sun* says.

JAS. D. SUBLETT, recently of the Central in Winston, has charge of the Yarnboro House, Greensboro, (now the Piedmont.)

F. W. Moller is making ample provision for the next ice crop by excavating a larger house at his present residence.

Mrs. W. H. NEAVE, of Salisbury, wife of Prof. Neave, was for several days past a guest in the family of Professor Linckbach.

REV. D. A. GLENN filled the pulpit of the Baptist church, Sunday night, quite eloquently with a text from the parable of the seven virgins.

ROBBERIES.—Winston, within the past few weeks, has recorded two robberies and one attempt, of store rooms on the Main Street.

SAMUEL PEIRON, a candidate for entrance into the Naval Academy class of Engineering Corps, left, with our best wishes, for Annapolis, Wednesday evening.

The colored excursionists, who left for Richmond on Saturday evening's train, were few and far between, although the fare was dirt cheap.

SHERIFF SANFORD, of Davie County, increased the penitentiary list by the addition of Samuel Drake, white, embezzlement, 12 months; and Shepherd Hill, col., larceny, 5 years.

THE Winston Commissioners in repairing the street through the upper portion of the town, which was formerly Liberty, have widened them considerably.

Few obtainable vehicles were left in town Sunday, the colored people in large numbers attending a big meeting, at Kernersville.

GREEN CORN is freely offered at 5 and 10 cents a dozen, which is much higher than 50 cents a bushel for the matured grain.

AMONG the long list of officers for the State Fair we see the name of our young friend R. T. Steadman, of Winston, appointed in Department II, Division 1, as 1 of 3 Supervisors.

You can have your clothing made to look as bright and nice as new, by calling at Mrs. P. E. Boner's dyeing establishment. Read the ad.

MUCHLAGE.—We give here a cheap and excellent mullage, a home invention, the ingredients of which are: Gum-arabic, with enough brandy to dissolve it, and a few drops of the oil of cloves added. Mix till the consistency of cream, and it is ready for use.

Mrs. EDWIN MINUSO celebrated her 50th birthday, Saturday, with a goodly number of friends and old companions. The Cornets serenaded in the evening and were amply rewarded by an excellent feast of the good cheer.

CUCUMBERS.—We have been informed of a very successful mode practiced by one of our farmers in the production of cucumbers. He planted them among his tobacco, and where the majority of crops was a failure, he realized some \$25 in cash for what he had to spare.

THE tobacco crop is said to be prospectively fine, but the present depressed prices are anything but encouraging to the planter. Curing of the weed is in progress by some, requiring much care and being of great importance. Upon this, the price depends.

WHEAT.—The following are a few particulars: We would advise those having wheat in store to give it a close examination as several have reported the existence of numerous weevil in the old grain and an unusual number of worms in the new. Salt and lime sprinkled among the grain is given as a remedy.

TEA PLANT.—Fine in growth is the tea plant grown from a seed by one of our citizens and shown us recently.—Careful experiments will be made with this sample of John Chinaman's brag product. The seed was from the Agricultural Department at Washington.

DURING the very interesting revival services at the Methodist E. Church, which are still in progress, Major J. Q. A. Barham delivered several touching addresses principally for the benefit of the young men of our communities.—Several professions of religion have been made during the services and great interest is manifested.

1,000 POUNDS of beef was peddled out by Mickey's wagon, last Saturday morning; this does not include the country butcher's supply, which at this season is considerable. Three times a week fresh meat is furnished and our two tons demand from the cattle herds is quite an item to the stock raisers.

SHRIMPS.—We recently received from our friend and native of this place, Samuel G. Hall, of Wilmington, a lot of shrimps, by the hands of his lady, on a visit to this place. If Sam could have seen how we enjoyed the delicacy, he would ever remember the occasion.—Thanks.

It would be a good idea to have, at some time, a grand reunion of all the former members of our Cornet Band. There are many musicians who have not touched an instrument since the war, some even prior to that time. We have heard several speak on this subject. The soldiers have their reunions, societies, anniversaries, and why cannot the band members rehearse their days of glory too?

A handsome young bride was observed to be in a deep reflection on her wedding day. One of her bridesmaids asked her the subject of her meditation. "I was thinking," she replied, "how disappointed I shall be if Leander does not get me one of those model Cooking Stoves from S. E. Allen's Hardware Store." Allen has six kinds of Cooking Stoves to select from, and is selling them cheaper than any other house in the State.

Tobacco Factories.—From the crop report for August, issued by the State Agricultural Department, we find that the number of tobacco factories in the State is 194 1/2 of which are found in this and several adjoining counties, as follows:

Forsyth, 24; Davie, 16; Guilford, 7; Rockingham, 23; Rowan, 1; Stokes, 25; Surry, 20; Wilkes, 1; Yadkinville, 7. Granville county heads the list with 40 in number.

Go all ye wounded, sick and sore Unto Samuel H. Smith's Drug Store; There you'll find drugs, fresh and pure, All kinds of diseases to cure, Watt compounds prescriptions all right, Either in day time or at night.

MANY are the superstitions and curious They gather round and wonder at the tale, Of horrid apparition, tall and ghostly at the dwelling in vapor form a woman holding a child in her arms. We visited the spot, gazed on the haunted window and saw nothing, save a peculiar reflection of old Sol's brightness on the panes of glass. The excitement once died out but is again revived.

Pleasant Fork.—There was a large gathering of the friends of Sunday Schools at Pleasant Fork Church, on last Sabbath. The superintendents, teachers and scholars of the Waughtown S. School were there. Also a portion of Cold Spring, New Friendship and Eden Chapel Sunday Schools. The forenoon was spent in singing. In the afternoon the audience were addressed by Rev. J. C. Patterson, W. H. Sheppard and others, on the subject of Sabbath Schools. The Waughtown S. S., under the leadership of Wm. Clodfelter, furnished the vocal music which was of a very appropriate kind. Mr. C. deserves the thanks of the people of Waughtown for the interest he takes in their Sabbath School.

HIGH WATER.—Last week's heavy rains along the Yadkin river caused many hearts to sicken as the swollen current swept relentlessly on, inundating corn fields, meadows, &c., leaving in its wake ruin and devastation. It is impossible to arrive at the aggregate damage. On one plantation (Glenn's) it is estimated that over 5,000 bushels of corn will be unfit for use.

Bohannon's Mill, near Rockford, was washed away, dam and buildings, making a clean sweep. Another mill a few miles above, shared the same fate.

The water reached the height of 25 feet above the usual water mark. Muddy Creek was also "on the rampage," causing considerable damage to the bottom corn, in the neighborhood of Bethania, Old Town and in fact all along the large water courses of this section, comes the complaint of damage to corn.

On the farm of Jos. Biting, Esq., near Hartselle, Yadkin County, some sixty sheep were lost by drowning, the river rising so fast that all attempts at rescue proved of no avail.

ON Tuesday morning Deputy Sheriff Douthit conveyed to Lexington Lindsay Thomson, col., charged with assault and battery in Davidson county and fleeing from justice to Forsyth. Deputy Sheriff A. Bevel, arrested him here.

EAST BEND, Sept. 17, 1878.
DEAR SIR:—A painful accident happened near this place last Wednesday. Mrs. J. H. Bowman's 2 year old child was accidentally shot by a negro boy fooling with a pistol. The child lived 8 or 10 hours after it was shot.

R. C. POINDEXTER.

AID.—Rev. CHAS. KREMER, pastor of the 4th Moravian Church in Philadelphia, is very anxious to complete some work upon the church, and will give a fair for that purpose ere long. Rev. E. Rondthaler read a request from him to our congregation Sunday morning, requesting all those who may feel inclined to lend a helping hand, could very acceptably do so, by a contribution of articles, suitable for such fairs,—as needle-work, &c., in the manufacture of which our ladies seem especially gifted. Those who may wish to lend assistance and desire further information, will be given more minute particulars by calling on Rev. E. Rondthaler.

SATURDAY NIGHT a party of some three or four white rowdies, with a goodly share of "old John" aboard, got into high words and attacked J. Miller, merchant police of Winston, and would not have used him roughly had not Tom and Frank come to his assistance. The parties, with the exception of one took to their heels when aid arrived, he standing his ground like some beast at bay until overpowered and conveyed to the lock up. The parties have all been arrested and fined.

Sunday morning, Tom says, listless and wool-pulling was rampant among the colored folks in N. East Winston.—"Holla! Holla! Aaaa," and they called—the culprits, several of them, having to fork over their mites to the town treasury, as a penalty imposed by the Mayor's Court.

FOR THE PRESS.
The Sociable.
It was our pleasure to be a participant in the Sociable given at the Vogel store building, Friday evening, by our gallant young men. The beautiful moonlight evening, in contrast with the unfavorable weather of the preceding day was sufficient in itself to lend enchantment to the scene.

By 8 o'clock, the guests, some 60 in number, had arrived and spent half an hour or more in pleasant converse, till the music of Brewer's String Band called them forth to merry games and innocent enjoyable amusements. A more harmonious gathering for so large an affair we never witnessed, as not a ripple of discontent marred the pleasures of the evening. To attempt eulogy on the many fair and tastefully dressed maidens who graced the occasion, we must respectfully decline, as all appeared so bright, fascinating and lovely we could not do justice to the theme.

At 2 o'clock, a. m., all retired, more than well pleased with the pleasures of the evening, hoping soon to meet again under similar circumstances. So note it be.

The following letters acknowledging the receipt of the donation of \$300 from citizens of Salem, were read in the Moravian church by Rev. Edward Rondthaler, on Sunday morning last:

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 14, 1878.

Rev. EDWARD RONDTHALER, Salem, N. C.
Dear Sir: Your favor of the 13th inst., enclosing check for three hundred dollars, contributed by the congregation of Salem for the yellow fever sufferers, came safely to hand this morning. Accompanying this, please find a letter from Gov. Vance, acknowledging the receipt of the same. The fund was immediately forwarded to the President of the Howard Association as follows, viz.: \$100 to Memphis, \$100 to New Orleans, \$50 to Vicksburg, and \$50 to Grenada. Permit me to thank you for the confidence manifested and to say it will afford me pleasure to serve you and your people whenever an opportunity offers itself. With kindest wishes for your continued good health, happiness and prosperity, Very Truly Yours,

T. R. FUNKEL.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 14, 1878.
REV. EDWARD RONDTHALER, Salem, N. C.
My Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. T. R. Funkel, of a check for \$500, amount contributed by the good citizens of Salem for the Yellow Fever sufferers. It will be at once forwarded to the Howard Relief Association with other funds donated for the same laudable purpose. God bless the givers. Very Respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE.

MARRIED.
In this place, on the 18th inst., by Elder Wm. Turner, Miss JANE WALL to Mr. JASPER SMITH. All of Davidson County.

DIED.
In this county, on the 11th inst., AMELIA, daughter of Adolphus Spangh. In Winston township, on the 8th inst., of diphtheria, BOADICEA B., daughter of Cornelius and Theresa A. Crews, aged 11 months.

In this county, on the 14th inst., AUGUSTA W., daughter of Em. J. and Victoria A. Spangh, aged 3 years and 10 months.

In Old Town township, on the 8th inst., of heart disease, J. H. LAYMOND, aged 72 years, 9 months and 28 days.

Near Clemmonsville, Davidson County, on the 7th inst., of typhoid fever, Wm. Holpert, a promising young man of some 22 years of age.

COLORING & DYEING.
MRS. P. E. BONER has resumed for Fall months the business of coloring ladies' and gents' clothing BLACK, BROWN, HATS and ribbons dyed black and brown. House on Salt street, nearly in rear of Nat. Bank.

VEGETINE.

Purifies the Blood & Gives Strength

DU QUOIN, ILL., Jan. 21, 1878.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—Your "Vegetine" has been doing wonders for me. I have been afflicted with the CHILLS and FEVER, contracted in the swamps of the South, nothing giving me relief until I began to use your Vegetine, it giving me immediate relief, toning up my system, ridding my blood, giving strength; whereas all other medicines weakened me, and filled my system with poison; and I am satisfied that if families that live in the malarious districts of the South and West would take Vegetine two or three times a week, they would not be troubled with the "chills" or the malignant fevers that prevail at certain times of the year, save doctors' bills, and live to a good old age.

Respectfully yours, J. E. McTODD. Agent Henderson's Looms, St. Louis, Mo. ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine prescribed much greater care? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great wonder of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

Has entirely Cured me of Vertigo.

CABRO, ILL., Jan. 23, 1878.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of "Vegetine." It has entirely cured me of Vertigo. I have also used it for kidney complaint. It is the best medicine for kidney complaint. I would recommend it as a good blood purifier. N. YOUNG.

PAIN AND DISEASE. Can we expect to enjoy good health when bad or corrupt humors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease, and these humors, being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, costiveness, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and numerous other complaints? Remove the cause by taking VEGETINE, the most reliable remedy for cleansing and purifying the blood.

VEGETINE

I Believe it to be a Good Medicine.

KENIA, O., March 1, 1877.

Mr. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I wish to inform you that your Vegetine has done wonders for me. I have been afflicted with NEURALGIA, and after using two bottles of the Vegetine was entirely relieved. I also found my general health much improved. I believe it to be a good medicine. Yours truly, FRED HARVESTER.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every form of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE.

Druggist's Report.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have been selling your "Vegetine" for some time, and find it doing wonders for our customers. We take pleasure in stating that in every case, to our knowledge, it has given great satisfaction. Respectfully,

RICK & COWGILL, Druggists, Hickman, Ky.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Fall Medicine.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

NOTICE!

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed to B. J. Stafford, deceased, by Nelson Holder, deceased, the undersigned will, on the

28th day of September, 1878,

offer to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described tracts of LAND, lying in Davidson County, near Clemmonsville, N. C., to wit:

One tract by in Davidson county, N. C., on the waters of Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Henry Walker and others, beginning at a stake, Nelson Holder's corner, running west with Whitman line 12 poles, to a mark in a branch in the line of Wm. Heith; thence with the line south, 91 poles, thence west, 28 poles, to Sylvester's corner; thence with Sylvester's line, the two following courses, south 15 poles to a pine, east 96 poles to Sylvester's corner, thence north 108 poles to the beginning, containing 31 acres, 12 poles, more or less.

ALSO ONE OTHER TRACT lying in said county and State, adjoining the land of B. C. Douthit and others, beginning at a red oak; thence south 35 1/2 rods to a pine; thence east 24 rods to a stone; south 65 rods to a pine in B. C. Douthit's line, thence west 24 rods to a stone; south 34 rods to a stake, north 78 rods to the beginning boundary, 15 acres, be it more or less. Also one undivided one-third interest in the three tracts of land forming the farm belonging to William Heith, deceased, lying partly in Davidson and partly in Forsyth county, being John Heith's tract, sold to the party of the first part. For other particulars see title deed from John Heith to Nelson Holder or lands of David Holder, and delivered herewith.

One tract in the line of David Holder tract of land, be the same, more or less.

ALSO ONE OTHER TRACT of land in said county and State, adjoining the land of B. C. Douthit and others, beginning at a red oak; thence south 35 1/2 rods to a pine; thence east 24 rods to a stone; south 65 rods to a pine in B. C. Douthit's line, thence west 24 rods to a stone; south 34 rods to a stake, north 78 rods to the beginning boundary, 15 acres, be it more or less. Also one undivided one-third interest in the three tracts of land forming the farm belonging to William Heith, deceased, lying partly in Davidson and partly in Forsyth county, being John Heith's tract, sold to the party of the first part. For other particulars see title deed from John Heith to Nelson Holder or lands of David Holder, and delivered herewith.

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Agriculture.

Best Age to Plant Fruit Trees.

An agricultural editor says: "From a pretty long experience in planting fruit-trees we have come to the conclusion—and this is not the first time we have printed it in these columns—that two-year old fruit-trees are more certain to grow, to assume a good form, to become vigorous and longer-lived than trees twice as old. Indeed, we have seldom succeeded well with trees more than two years old."

Some years ago we sent to a nursery for some two dozens of pear and cherry trees, and in the hurry of writing the order, not being able to go after the trees personally, nothing was said about the age of the trees. We only said, "Send good trees, well-branched." We never saw a more perfect lot of trees, but they were at least four years old, and some of them nearly five. They were planted carefully and cut back severely, but only moderately at first, to save them. The spring could not have been more favorable for transplanting, and when the dry weather set in they were frequently watered, which doubtless saved the majority. Five of the lot died. We do not remember losing a small tree.

We repeat our conviction, that one and two year old trees are better in the end than those older; and though we may have to wait some months (not always) longer to get fruit, the trees are far healthier and more productive and give more satisfaction.

We may add to this that several of the pear-trees were pruned within from six to ten inches of the main stock, resembling hands, and it not only saved them, but they are at this time in perfect health, growing finely. All fruit-trees, to afford the best satisfaction, should be of the age here indicated; if properly planted and cared-for, they will be more hardy, vigorous and longer-lived than trees of old stock. The desire some people have of getting fruit as quickly as possible is not always realized by planting older trees; and from the very fact that they may be earlier it will be at the expense of the health and growth of the tree.

Whole Fodder for Cows.

A series of experiments have been instituted and carried out by a Michigan agricultural society, with a view of determining whether it is better to give cows their fodder in its natural condition, as to length, or in short pieces, as when it has passed through a hay cutter. The general results arrived at are thus summarized: First—Whole fodder is to be preferred because of the saving it effects without detriment to the yield of milk, or weight or general health of the animal.

Second—This saving is due to the whole fodder being better chewed and digested, and consequently less waste. It is re-chewed and mixed with saliva, whereby it is turned to better account. A distinguished veterinary surgeon has shown that when cut up fine, a considerable proportion of the fodder passes at once into the second stomach and is not re-chewed, and is consequently only partially utilized. Third—The decrease in the amount eaten at first, observed when whole fodder is used, is explained by the greater demands that this makes upon the masticatory apparatus. This is especially noticeable in the older cows. Learning, or the acquiring of new habits of any sort, becomes more difficult as years advance, and learning to chew is no exception to the rule. Hence it is advisable to begin feeding whole fodder to the cows young. Fourth—The greater slowness of the belly when whole fodder is given is explained by the more complete disintegration such food undergoes: none of the stems pass intact, and consequently more or less hold up the stomach to distend it and put it on the stretch. Fifth—The increased desire to drink is due to the increased employment of the saliva. Sixth—The general improvement in health and condition under this form of feeding is due to its being more agreeable to nature.

Diarrhea in Lambs.

The Kansas Farmer says: "Diarrhea in lambs is a very common disease, and great numbers perish on account of it. The causes are mainly colds, but sometimes the food induces the disease. Dysentery is apt to take place in a few days after birth, if the milk of the ewe is too strong and copious. When attacked, the lamb becomes languid, stands with bent back, or lies down frequently. The excrement is thin, whitish, or greenish, and afterwards watery, and finally bloody. If no attention is given to the case the lamb usually dies within a few days. The cure is not easy, and the majority of those attacked die of the disease; hence the attempt to prevent it as much as possible is of special importance. All injurious influences must be avoided, the sheep kept in warm, dry places, and given dry food, and drinks mixed with flour. When the disease makes its appearance in the food, it is a wise plan to change the food. The following remedies are recommended: Opium, ten to twenty grains; rhubarb, one-eighth ounce, mixed with warm water, given in one dose, two or three times a day.

Carding Cattle.

Professor J. W. Sanborn of the State College Farm, Hanover, N. H., reports a series of experiments showing the unexpected result that when steers were carded daily in winter they actually gained less rapidly in weight than others fed precisely in the same manner and not carded; even when the legs were reversed and the steers first carded were left uncarded, and the scratching was applied to the lot first uncarded, the result was in favor of letting the animals alone. Only in April, when they were shedding their coats, was there something to show in return for all the labor, but not enough to pay for the trouble. In one of the experiments the gain in favor of not carding was 107 pounds in two months on four steers. We presume, although it was not so stated, that the carding was done while the animals were eating their rations. We presume this because any one acquainted with cattle nature could not but know that an experiment performed in such a manner would yield results of little value.—*Tribune*.

Agricultural Notes.

The Maine Farmer tells of a premium colt that was given six eggs per day as part of his food.

Bloated cattle can be quickly relieved by the insertion in the mouth of a straw rope of good size, tying it over the head.

Sheep will eat what no other stock eat, and thus save the labor required

by the thrifty farmer to keep down noxious weeds.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says a tea made of cayenne pepper, used twice a day, will kill cabbage worms.

In every State there should be a law prohibiting the use of any but thoroughbred or improved males, whether of horses, cattle, sheep or swine.

Charcoal should be given to pigs and poultry. Coal dust, either anthracite or bituminous, is also good for pigs. A pound a day to a hog will be of advantage; and if you have never fed it, try it and you will be surprised to see the avidity with which hogs will eat "stone coal." The coal yards will gladly give it to you to get rid of it.

The New England Farmer says: "It is estimated that the loss to agriculture from the growth of weeds instead of the useful grasses, in meadow and pasture lands, is not less than one hundred million dollars per year in the United States. Nothing will sooner or more cheaply bring about the desired change in this direction than a more general employment of sheep as scavengers on every farm where their introduction is indicated."

Mr. M. B. Batcham, of Painesville, Ohio, in an address before the American Dairyman's Association, advised the sowing of the following six kinds of Grass Seed for pasture lands as known to be adapted to clayey soils: Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue and English Ryegrass, adding White Clover if desired. If either kind is omitted it should be the Ryegrass, as it sometimes winter-kills on clay, clayey soils.

Professor E. W. Stewart, of Lake View, New York, says: "The day is certainly not far distant when all enterprising farmers will soil their stock to a great extent. The best way to soil is to begin raising grain. Make a calculation as to how much corn and other grain crops you will raise, raise good crops and you will soon see the folly of using three to five acres to pasture a cow when she can be soiled on a half acre."

Domestic.

YOUNG WIVES.—An English lady who can cook, in a lively letter to the *Standard*, enlarges on one of the real grievances of the present day, to wit, the number of utterly useless and idle young wives, who, being incapable themselves, spoil their servants, and then wonder that the husband learns the ill-cooked meal, perhaps ill-served also, to dine at his club. They say that the number of them is increasing, and up to that kind of thing, and consider it beneath them. This lady replies that she was not brought up to it either, but she denies that it is beneath any gentleman to try and contribute to the comfort of those around her. If the need not absolutely work with her own hands, the mistress of a house should certainly have a sufficient knowledge to direct her subordinates, or they will soon discover her ignorance and become insubordinate. Nor need the absolute performance of these duties interfere with other pursuits. This lady confesses that, under pastry and cake-making in the morning, her hand is sometimes too tremulous for her favorite oil-painting or her brushwork in the afternoon. She is not re-chewed, and is consequently only partially utilized. Third—The decrease in the amount eaten at first, observed when whole fodder is used, is explained by the greater demands that this makes upon the masticatory apparatus. This is especially noticeable in the older cows. Learning, or the acquiring of new habits of any sort, becomes more difficult as years advance, and learning to chew is no exception to the rule. Hence it is advisable to begin feeding whole fodder to the cows young. Fourth—The greater slowness of the belly when whole fodder is given is explained by the more complete disintegration such food undergoes: none of the stems pass intact, and consequently more or less hold up the stomach to distend it and put it on the stretch. Fifth—The increased desire to drink is due to the increased employment of the saliva. Sixth—The general improvement in health and condition under this form of feeding is due to its being more agreeable to nature.

EXPULSION OF FLIES.—We copy the following from the *London Gardeners' Chronicle*, which our readers witnessed similar results? The Rev. George Meares Doughty, writing from Ireland to the *Times*, says: For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies, and I have not had to walk about my breakfast table, while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until two days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another room, and was surprised to find that the flies were everywhere. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolaries, which stood in my window, the windows being always open to full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was as full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also to be a source of comfort, viz., window gardening.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.—Beat together three teaspoonfuls of butter, three of sugar, three eggs, three cups of flour, half a pound of raisins, and roll out thin, and cut in small cakes.

EGG PUFFS.—Six eggs, one pint of milk, three spoonfuls of flour, four ounces of melted butter and a spoonful of yeast; mix, and half fill cups. Bake fifteen minutes. Wine sauce.

FAMILY CAKE.—Six cups of flour, four of molasses, one and a-half cups of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, two cups of currants, four eggs, two nutmegs, one large spoonful of saleratus, and a little cinnamon.

A PLAIN CAKE FOR CHILDREN.—One and a-half pounds of flour, seven ounces brown sugar, four ounces dripping, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a pound of currants, one ounce of caraway-seeds, and half a pint of warm milk.

BOILED RICE PUDDING.—Take two cups of rice and wash it in cold water; put it into a cloth, with a teaspoonful of salt and a cup of raisins; he the rice well, so as to give room for the rice to swell half. Boil two hours. Eat with sweet liquid sauce.

AMMONIA CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of currants, one quarter of a pound of butter, six ounces of sugar, half a pint of cream, a piece of ammonia, rather larger than a filbert, and a little nutmeg, and a little white. The cake should not be cut for a fortnight, and it will keep fresh for any length of time.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND PUDDING.—Line a pie-dish with paste, spread on this three ounces of any kind of jam (raspberry is the best), then beat well in a basin the following: Three ounces of bread crumbs, the same of sugar and butter, the rind and juice of half a large lemon; add this to the pastry and jam, and bake half an hour.

SUET DUMPLINGS, WITH CURRANTS.—Take a pint of new milk, and let it grow cold; then stir into it half a pound of chopped suet, two eggs, four

ounces cleaned currants, a little nutmeg, salt, two teaspoonfuls powdered ginger, and flour sufficient to make the whole into a light batter-paste. Form it into dumplings; flour them well outside; throw them into your saucepan, being careful that the water is boiling, and that they do not stick to the bottom. Boil one hour.

GINGERBREAD LOAF.—Two and a-half pounds of flour, half a pound of butter, one ounce of ginger, four eggs, half a pound of moist sugar, one dessert-spoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in a cup of water. Melt the butter, add the molasses, then add the sugar, soda and eggs. Mix all together with the flour, and bake in a moderate oven two hours. Some think it a better plan to mix the soda first with the flour, and then when the molasses, etc., are added, a slight evolution of gas liberates light, which makes the gingerbread light.

MACARONI, FARMER'S STYLE.—Boil half a pound of macaroni, and while you are draining it from the cold water, stir together over the fire one ounce each of butter and flour, and as soon as they bubble gradually pour into the sauce they make a pint of boiling water, beating it with a fork or egg-whip until it is smooth; season it with a level teaspoonful of salt and a level salt-spoonful of pepper, and put the macaroni in it to heat; then cut an onion small, and brown it in butter, and add it in a very little fat; when both are done dish the macaroni, and pour the onion out of the frying-pan upon it. It is excellent, and ten cents will cover the cost of all of it.

Scientific.

Antiseptic Properties of Borax.—According to the *Lancet*, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Lombardy, G. Poli reported the results of numerous experiments in which beef meat, eggs, blood, and urine were treated with boracic acid and borax for thirty days during the summer time, and were found still to retain their freshness, and to present no traces of fermentation having taken place in them. In experiments on the other hand, without the addition of the salt, but in some cases with the addition of sulphate of soda, the fluids passed into a state of complete decomposition in the course of fifteen days. The energetic disinfecting power possessed by boracic acid and borax, and the facility with which these substances can be absorbed into the economy, led Poli to recommend their use in disease in regard to the infectious nature of which no doubt exists, or in which septic conditions readily arise. He adduced several examples in which the febrile conditions of tuberculosis underwent diminution. No benefit was obtained by Professor Visconti from experiments made with these remedies in malaria, though other observers have arrived at a different conclusion. In chronic cystitis, the mucopurulent discharge quickly diminished, and even altogether disappeared in the course of a few days, and rapid improvement occurred in cases of bad suppurating wounds when they were applied externally. The dose recommended by Poli is 75 grains of boracic acid and 150 grains of borax per diem.

Phosphor Bronze.—The superior durability of phosphor bronze over ordinary material for bearings, slide valves, and various other purposes where hardness and toughness are requisite is strikingly illustrated in an exhibit at the Paris Exposition, wherein are shown many bearings, etc., of the bronze slide with those of other materials which they had been used in competitive tests. Bronze bearings used for finishing rolls in a rail mill show very slight wear for eight months of constant work, while gun metal bearings on same rolls wore out in two weeks. Bronze bearings were used on one side and gun metal on the other of crushing rolls, making 120 revolutions a minute, with a pressure upon them of 24 tons; the first showed scarcely a sign of wear, while the latter were completely worn out.

But the most remarkable instance is that of locomotive slide valves, which, though in use for twenty-two months, have required no attention in the repair shop and have worn but 1-32 of an inch, while the life of ordinary gun metal slides averages but eight months; and the cylinder faces on which the valves slide were not worn in the least. At this rate of wear the life of the bronze valves would be from seven to eight years.

It is evident that in the phosphor bronze we have an agent for very materially reducing the "repair account" on our railroads and in our manufacturing—most welcome matter in these times.

A New American Buzzard.—Mr. George B. Sennet, of Erie, Penna., and Dr. James C. Merrill, U. S. A., have just discovered in Texas specimens of a new American buzzard, which the Smithsonian authorities have identified as *Buteo albaudatus*, a large and handsome hawk, very different from any hitherto known to occur in this country. Both the above gentlemen are zoologists and ornithologists, and Dr. Merrill now sends particulars of their recent discoveries to *The Country*, adds that the importance of the contributions made by their respective collections together represent an addition of about twenty species and several genera to the list of United States birds.

Iron and Steel Tools.—It is difficult, says a Belgian journal, to distinguish between iron and steel tools. They have the same polish and workmanship; use will commonly alone show the difference. To make the distinction quickly, place the tool upon a stone, and drop upon it several dilute nitric acid (four parts of water to one of acid). If the tool remains clean it is of iron, if of steel it will show a black spot where touched by the acid. These spots can be easily rubbed off.

The Polymicroscope is Germany's latest contribution to microscopical science. It is a contrivance which enables the observer, without change of slide or re-adjustment of object glass, to study six preparations under the microscope, in immediate succession. The principle of the revolving stereoscope has been applied in the construction of this novel apparatus, by Herr von Lenhossack.

The Lord Ross telescope is, as compared with the human eye, as 130,000 to 1; it has a penetrating power of 500, and can render visible stars whose light would require 60,000 years to reach our earth.

Humorous.

—Old joke but timely: "Don't eat cucumbers. They W up."

—Love is like a cigar—the longer it burns the less it becomes.

—The most remarkable exhibition of cur-age on record is that of an Oriskany cut thirty-eight years old.—*Utica Observer*.

—It has been discovered that the man who took a look at the "lay of the land," inspected a basket of eggs.—*Fulton Times*.

—She was plump and beautiful, and he was wildly fond of her; she hated him, but womanlike, she strove to catch him. He was a flea.

—Baltimore belles take Newfoundland dogs in bathing with them on Atlantic City. Meantime their usual puppies are mere barriers on the beach.

—The difference between ladies and ducks—if there is any difference—is that ladies are often dressed to kill, while ducks are killed to dress.—*Graphic*.

—"Fine nainsook, embroidered, makes lovely slips for children," says a fashion writer. Orange peel on a sidewalk continues to be good enough for men.—*Pittsburg*.

—Go west, young man. It is a charming place. Those who don't freeze to death in winter, get sunstroke in summer. The others get killed by a tornado.—*Norristown Herald*.

—A subscriber asks us, What is good for warts on horses? We don't know; we never owned but one pair of horses—a wood horse and a clothes horse; and they were never troubled with warts.

—"When the swallow homeward flies" is usually when a good marksman drops a blacking brush on the back of a quater of a high master of the *Felis tigris* in the back yard.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

—A new well in North Carolina has been dug over twice, and has buried a man each time. As Byron said: "Fear the well, and if forever, Still forever fear the well."

—"When," writes a High School graduate, "do you begin to call a girl an old maid?" Oh, almost any time you get mad at her. Generally after you have been undying and eternal friends about three months.—*Hawkeye*.

—One of the most prominent physicians of Hartford, Conn., the other evening ordered his hired man to "harness up the buggy," his favorite horse. Soon after the doctor and his friend were greatly amused to hear the announcement at the office door that "Erysipelas is hitched outside."—*Boston Daily Advertiser*. Not such a bad mistake after all. Erysipelas is a certain thing to "itch outside."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Oh, for some cool unobtrusive spot, Where it is cool and shady and hot; Where the sun does not shine, and the moon does not shine, and the stars do not shine, and the wind does not blow, and the rain does not fall, and the snow does not melt, and the ice does not freeze, and the fire does not burn, and the water does not boil, and the earth does not move, and the sky does not fall, and the world does not end, and the universe does not exist, and the God does not die, and the Devil does not live, and the angels do not sing, and the devils do not dance, and the saints do not pray, and the sinners do not repent, and the good do not do good, and the bad do not do bad, and the wise do not be wise, and the foolish do not be foolish, and the brave do not be brave, and the cowardly do not be cowardly, and the honest do not be honest, and the dishonest do not be dishonest, and the true do not be true, and the false do not be false, and the right do not be right, and the wrong do not be wrong, 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